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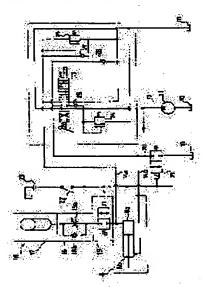
TORII SATORU

# 54) VIBRATION INSULATOR FOR VEHICULAR CONSTRUCTION MACHINE

# 57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To improve riding comfort of a construction machine by a nethod in which an oil-pressure cylinder for operation is connected to an oil pressure source circuit and a tank in a switching manner and an accumulator for suppressing vibration and a mode switching valve are connected to the :ylinder.

CONSTITUTION: When the vehicle is in vibrated state by the undulation or coad surface during the traveling period, a mode-switching valve 15 is switched to a connecting position, and oil in the head side oil chamber 8a of a poom cylinder 8 flows through a slow-return check valve 16 into an accumulator 17 or comes out of the accumulator 17 to suppress vibration. During excavating operation, a mode-switching valve 22 is switched to an excavation mode, and the valve 15 and a selection valve 21 are restored to the nterrupting position. When excavation is started, oil does not flow into a tank 10 from the way of the pipe 14b on the head side and the extension or contraction of the cylinder 8 are properly controlled by a direction control valve 13. Furthermore, high- pressure oil directed into the oil chamber 8a on he head side does not flow into the accumulator 17 side, thereby preventing oreakage of the accumulator 17.



### **LEGAL STATUS**

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① 特許出額公開

# ®公開特許公報(A)

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❷発明の名称

単両系建設機械の振動抑制装置

②特 頤 陪62-224380 **多田**· 頤 昭62(1987)9月8日

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# 1. 発明の名称 迫商系建設規模の抵動抑制裝置

質許額求の範囲

単輪を背する西西本体に作業用油圧シリン グモかして作系数図を具質自在に 安持してなる単 異族は遺滅域において、上記御圧シリンダは中立 アロックの方向納卸弁を介して福氏線の音とタン クとに切替的在に接続され、この施圧シリンダに、 **提動物制用アキュムシータと、このアキュムレー** タキトは毎日シリンダの佐賀保護部独密に対する 迅速状態と理解状態とに切替えるモード切音分が 変ぬされ、かつ、上記地圧シリンダの負荷関油室 に、この負荷は塩壁をタンクに迅適させる第1の 状態と、負荷間確定からタンクへの他の変出を阻 止する第2の状態とを選択する選択力が設けられ、 この選択弁は上記モード切替弁に選動して作動さ れ、モード切替弁が正道状態の時に抑1の状態と なり返断状態の母に第2の状態となるように研究 されていることを物数とする麻酔系建設可能の気

2. 車輪を有する車両本体に布集用推在シリン ダを介して作業装置を昇発自在に支持してなる也 両系建筑機械において、上記物圧シリンダは中立 プロックの方面制御弁を介して福用原図路とタン クに切替自在に変数され、この拍圧シリンダに、 髪鉤型削用アキュムシークと、このアキュムレー タを上記油ボシリンダの自衛保護側指常に対する 過過状態と強脹状態とに切合えるモード切合弁が 連結され、かつ、上記額圧シリンダの負荷側盤多 に、この負債機関金をタンクに運通させる第1の 状態と、負荷製助室からタンクへの類の提出を組 止する第2の状態とを建設する選択弁が設けられ この選択弁は上記モード切替弁に進動して作扱さ モード切替弁が迅速状態の時に多1の状態と なりは既状態の時に第2の状態となるように気収 され、かつ、上記論圧器回路に、高圧リリーフ分 と、低圧リリーフかと、上記モード切替弁に進勤 して作曲するとともにモード切合弁が遺跡状態の **助に低圧リリーフ弁を扱かせ辺厥状態の際に点圧** 

リソープ弁を動かせる切替手段とが設けられていることを特殊とする中国系建設職はの指数が開発 数。

#### 3、発明の群闘な説明

#### (産業上の利用分類)

本作句は、作業を司を追えた車両系建設収役の 最初的初期間に除するものである。

#### (证家饮播)

接来、中国系強迫機械の振動抑制製取として、たとえば特別配合の一119830月公園に示されるように加圧ショベルのブームとアームシリンダとの間、 またはアームとバケットシリンダ等の作為に、アームシリンダやバケットシリンダ等の作為们加圧シリンダとは別国に関節用シリンダを投けたものが知られている。しかしこの負担ではなのような問題がある。

(a) 単純本体の遊動の利ではなく、作業装置先端(パケットが)の振動抑制を目的としたものであり、使って、財政全体に対する振動抑制効果は特殊できない。

及く、長時間患行時であっても結構が利用を提供して適正に発揮でき、 及心地を大島に改善したオペレータの復労を促滅できるようにすることにあり、 第2の目的はオペレータが開発作しても最初的 被受 間に高圧的が 違入することを 第止して 数免事 稀談 双の 破割を 防止でき、 故障も少なく、 耐久性に高心を動物訓詁園をうることにある。 ( 存前の特殊)

第1の角明は、車輪を有する距降な体に作業用品にシリングを介して作為装隊を実践に存在ににシシリングを介して作為装隊をで、上記位にからの方面があると、かりの方面が変化しての方面が開発した。この方面では、かりの方面が変化した。この方面が変化した。この方面が変化した。この方面が変化がある。この方面が変化がある。方面が固定とを適用では、からのは出き間になる。方面が固定とを適用では、なりには、からのは出き間になる。方面が固定とを適用では、できる。

(D) 歴期用シリンダのヘッド側面室とロッドの過程に他を到入し、そのシリンダ内のピストンに設けた小孔により確確をを連過させ、その小孔による税り作用のみで抵前を行うものであり、税りがシリング内にあるため投りによる減産係会の設定が国難であり、かつ、はも力を動かせるアキェムレータが使用されていないために投場違納効率が悪い。

(C) 作業用的圧シリンダをそれとは別似に 設けた護術用シリンダによって支持するために、 袰毎用シリンダの取付け位置に制わがあり、製作 が顔はである。

(d) 機能が対応な振り対象を受けた場合、 裁判用シリンタの取付部やシール部が機能し入く、 耐久をに劣る。

#### (発明の目的)

本見頃は、上記を来の四数を解析するためになされたものであり、第1の目的は構造が簡単で智品に製作できるようにしてコストダウンを図り、かつ、走行時の単両全体に対する品数の調効果が

弁が辿りられ、この選択台は上記モードの行かに 連絡して作動され、モードの替わが進声状態の時 に乗1の状態となり進所状態の時に第2の状態と なるように研展されているものである。

この情成により、恐かの作数別はビシリンがであり、恐かの作数別はロタを連続してアキュムレータを連結がパータを連続が行ってアキュムリンストグリンをでいるのに、ことなり、かつのに対すのにはないのでは、ことには関連では、ことには関連であっているのは、ことには関連であっているのは、これがなく、近の自動の情報を表して、これがなく、近の自動の情報を表して、ほんをは、ないないない。

第2の発明は、上記第1の発明において、他圧 配図頭に、高圧リリーフ弁と、低圧リリーフ たと、 上記モード切替弁に連合して作物するとともにモード切替弁が連過は球の時に低圧リリーフ弁を勝かせる切 がせ 基質状態の時に再圧リリーフ弁を動かせる切 使手段とが付加されているものである。 こうすればとくに、オペレータが上記モード切り作を恵通の屋に切りえたままで抵押さの店住作業を行かうとしても、独住及回路がアンロードされて店住作業を行うことができず、店庄はが転扱の別等度のアキュムレータに成入することが防止され、アキュムレータの保護がなされ、 建城寿命が向上される。

#### (実施器)

常プラダガアキュムレータが用いられるが、ピストン港アキュムレータ、ダイヤフラムガアキュム レータを用いてもよい。

一方、ブームシリンダ8の食荷倒抽室(ロッド間抽撃)80に尿味された食荷の登路140の途中にはパイパス登覧20水分枝類焼され、このパイパス食路20に意识弁21が設けられ、この造沢弁21によりパイパス管路20水タンク10に建造させる第1の状態と、造船する第2の状像とに切替えられる。

上記モード切替弁15と選択弁21には電磁切替弁が用いられ、運転室に設けられたモード切替スイッチ22により互いに運動して環境位置(連行モード)とに切替えられる。23はバッチリ等の電線である。

また、24はメインリリーフ弁、25はロード チェック弁、26はオーバーロードリリーフ弁、 27、28はギャビテーション筋止用チェックが である。

上記ホィールローダにおいて、走行時は、方向

ンク6との間に設けられたパケットシリンダ9万 によって展促されている。

第1回は第1の発明の実際例を示す要部の幼庄 回路関である。この図において、10はタンク、 11は物圧ポンプであり、その吐出登邑(幼庄福 図路)12にアーム用方向初都弁13および保路 14点、14 bを介してアームシリンダ8の民雄 登8点、8 b が機能されている。また、吐出管路 12にはパケット用方向制御弁(図示管理)を介 して第2回のパケットシリンダ9が能続される。

上記アームシリンダ8には、モードの8条15
と、短916点とチェック分180時次になったスローリターンチェック作180時期間間の18が一は内ムレータ17とからなる最助が3818が一は内に連結され、そのスローリターンチェック分18と最助の8アキュムレータ17とが超りで、モード切び分15により上記アームシリンダ8で、おの位に対して遭遇状態と違所状態とに切り合在に対して遭遇状態と違所状態とに切り合れている。上記アキュムレータ17には強

上記売行時において、製品の危状に応じて、または加速、減退時に事具本性2が姿勢し、これに作って作象投資3が受動し、この作象装置3を交待しているアーム4が上下方向に向動しようとし、このアーム4を支持しているアームシリンダ8のヘッド便能望8aに圧力変動がまじる。

このような場合、モード切替弁15の重適位限

〇へのは間は館止されるため、このロッドが油室 8 D に 液が 到 U 込められて アーム シリング 8 がロッド のにストローク ( 押 反 ) し 姓 く な り、 アーム シリング 8 が上記 微 野 線 を 癖 裏 し て い る うちに その ストローク が 次 第 に 小 さ く な ち 、 つ い に は の 磁 不 能 と な っ て 上 記 の 最 数 趣 餅 作 用 が 発 業 で き な く な る 。

しかしながら、上記の構成によれば、モード切容スイッテ22によってモード切容外 15を選及 21を通りを表に切けるとはは、 選択中21を通過を表に切けるためは、ブームシリンダののマッドがは35と からととつッド 明確空 8 b c への 間の なん で の で し と は ない。 後って 、 後時間 虚行を で のって も、上記の 義 豊 雄 特 作用 が 常に 発 正 た を さ れる。

次に、個別作業を行う時は、モードの替えイッチで2を息間でード(オフ)に切断え、モードの 毎年15および選択分21をそれぞれ運動位置に ータ17の選近力が然に終問題から受ける加量力に対応する方向に作用して結婚が動動されるとともに、 取り16 a により振動雑食作用が発酵され、これにより走行時におる東西米水2の上下、 前後、 なるの最助およびピッテング、ローリング、ヨーイングが抑動され、 乗心地が向上される。

この経剤時において、上記のようにモードの登えてアチ22を想剤モードに切替えておけば、選択弁21が避断位置に切替えられるので、ロッド頭の管路14日の途中から減がタンク10に改出することはなく、方面科団弁13によってアームシリンダ8の連絡が遊正にコントロールされる。

また、この独別的に、ブームシリンダ8のヘッド間途至8cに百圧値がなかれる混合があるが、 上記モード切替スイッチ22のな机モードへの切 例えによってモード切りか15が定所位置に切り えられるので、上記ペッド例加率80に尋かれた ほほめがアキュムレータ17 切に殴入することは なく、アキュムレータ17 が破損されるおそれは ない。

第3回は第2兆地側を示すものであり、アームシリング B のロッド側のキャピテーション防止用チェック か2 B とパラレルに低低(数 向 ノ d ) 設定のベントリリーフ 分 2 9 か 設けられ、そのベント 8 2 9 a が 選択分 3 0 により タンク 1 0 に 型 項 する 第 1 の 状態と、 資 隔 する 第 2 の 状態とに 切 特 島 在 に 解 成 さ れている。

この変態例によれば、、連行モードで選択 井30 であるにおおに切替えられることにより ペントリリーフ かっかっ アームシリンダ 8 のロッド 副独立 8 ひから ペントリリーフ 9 2 2 6 を 校 て タンク 1 0 かんの油の 没出が 1 0 を を を で ロッド 個 和 至 8 し への から チェック 9 2 8 を 様 て ロッド 個 和 至 8 し への かの 添入 も 可能で あり、 紫 和 静 切 時に ブームシリン

ことが防止される。これによりありおよび第2実施例と同様の作用効果が得られる。とくに、第3 実施例では1個のベントアンロード 63 1により第2実施例のベントリリーフ 29 とチェック井28 の両銭能を発揮できるので、弁の数を少なくして確認を関係化できる。

ところで、上記分変施例において、オペレータの操作ミス等により、モード切替スイッテ 2 2 を 世行モードに切替えたままで設所 形気を行むうと する割合がある。この場合、モード切替弁 1 5 が 連過位数のままで整路 1 4 a に 高圧物が設入する と、その高圧的がアキュムレータ 1 7 に 関入して アキュムレークを始合するのそれがある。

これを助止するために、第2の発明では次のように領求している。

部 5 別は第 2 の 元明の 実施 例 ( 第 4 実施 例 ) を 示すらのであり、上足 第 2 実践 例にあいて、 抽圧 ポンプ 1 1 の 単出 豊彦 1 2 に 森庄 ( たとえば 2 1 0 厚/ of ) 設定のメインリリー 2 年 2 4 と、 低圧 ( たとえば 9 0 厚/ of ) 設定のペントリリー 2 弁 ダ80の母籍が角度されることが防止される。これにより第1回の実施所(第1実施所)と阿部の作用効果が切られる。さらに、第2支護例によれば、ベント管路298には収分30を設けるので、第1実施所のようにメインの信路14 ロに選択分21を設ける場合に比べて、小銃気形で小型の選択弁30を用いることができる。

第4日は第3実施制を示すらのであり、上記示2実施例のチェック弁28とベントリリーフ弁29の代りにベントアンロード弁31が思いられ、そのベント目231のが選択弁30によりタンク10に進通する第1の状態と、温所する第2の状態とに切り自在に構成されている。

この実施がによれば、走行モードで 選択 左3 0 が を 運 位 段 に 切 む えられる ことに よ り ペント アンロード 弁 3 1 に よ り プントアンロード 弁 3 1 に よ り プームシリンダ 8 のロッド 朗 絵 室 8 り か ら タンク 1 0 への 柚 の 後 出 、 茂 入 が 自 由 に 可 便 と な り 、 最 動 御 朝 時 に ブームシリンダ 8 り の 仲 昭 が 拘 東 さ れ る

3 2 とをパラレルに接続し、その低圧ペントリリーフ分3 2 のペント 管第3 2 a と、アームシリンダ8 のロッド 脚に設けられた低圧(数度 2 9 a と にのペントリリーフ弁 2 9 のペント管第 2 9 a と を、 選供弁3 3 によりタンク 1 0 に 連進する 第 1 の状態と、 建原する第 2 の状態とに 切替的 正に 質 反したものである。

この第4 実施例によれば、上記第2 実施的と句様の作用効果が得られると同時に、モード切り合弁15 が走行モード(遊遊位置)にある時は、選択件336 を行モード(遊遊位置)にあり、ロッド側の選圧ペントリリーフ弁29のペント間第29 ペント 含路32 a とがいずれ 6 タンク10 に通過され、走行時にアキュムレータ17の 政治を防止しながら低低作象が可能となる。

すなわち走行モードで方向別型弁13をたとえば左枚罪に切替えると、ポンプ11の吐出当が飲器14aに適かれるが、このとお母圧設定のメインリリーフ弁24な動かずに、毎圧設定のベント

リリーフ 分3 2 が動くことになり、ポンプ11の 吐出圧力がこのペントリリーフ 弁3 2 の 数定圧ま で上昇し、その設定圧 女 下の 低 圧 油 が 管路 1 4 a を 紙 て ブーム シリンタ に 薄 か れ、 アーム シリンタ らの 低 圧 で の 作 差 が 行 わ れ る。 ま た 、 上 記 登 圧 抽 を 第 2 図 の パケット シリンダ 9 に 厚い て パケット 5 を 低 圧 で 図 巻 き せ ること も 可 能 で あ る。

アンロード 対3 1 のベント 管路 3 1 a をタンク 1 0 に 適適させる 到 1 の状像と、上記回ベント管因 3 4 a 、3 1 a を裏話する 初 2 の状態とに 切 値自 在に機成したものである。

なお、上記名実施例では、フームシリンダ8が 1 国の場合を関示しているが、 2 本のブームシリンダ8、8 を用いる場合は、第 7 別に示す即6 **思考が未然に防止される。** 

なお、モード切替スイッチ22を超期モードに切替えれば、各ペンテリリーフキ29。 32のペント 密路298。328が運動され、各ペントリリーフ弁29。32かロックされた状態で、の圧設定のメインリリーフ弁24が働くことになり、ボンブ11の財比氏力はメインリリーフ 介24の設定圧(再圧)まで上昇可度となり、その真圧地をブームシリンダ88よびパケットシリンダ9に供給して責圧での監測作業が行われ、種間作業能をが向上される。

第6 図は第2 の交明の別の実情別(第5 実施的)を示すものであり、上記第4 実施別において、始まれて、1 の 性出管第1 2 に 第任 ( たとえば 2 1 0 移/ 一日 及足のメインリリーフ 年 2 4 と、ベントアンロード 井 3 4 とをバラシルに 没校し、 領助切替井 3 3 により、ペントアンロード 弁 3 4 のペント管等 3 4 を低圧 ( たとえば 9 0 移/ と と もに、サームシリンダ 8 のロッド 類に 数けられた ペント

実経閉のように収路14a、140を並引容然1 431, 14 a 2 B L U 1 4 b 1 . 1 4 b 2 K L り各シリンダ8、8′の物空88、8a′および 8b.30~にそれぞれ段岐し、各シリンダ8. 8′はに切替弁15、15′と、独り162、1 8 a' とチェックは16 b. 16 b' からなるス ローリターンチェック弁18。16~と、仮動物 前用アギュムレーダイブ、ブブ′ とを一体的に迫 **ねする。あるいは88回に示す第7実施例のよう** に管路14a, 14be並列管路14a1. 14 B 2 8 5 7 1 4 b 1 . 1 4 b 2 により各シリンダ 8, 8' ወከጀ8ል. 8ል' ፀደሀ8ህ. 8ህ' にそれぞれ格技した上で、一方のシリンダ8に、 何シリング8.8、共通の切合弁15と、スロー リターンチェック弁13と、援助維制用アキュム レータ17とを一体的に連結する。こうすれば、 2本のアームシリンダる、B^に対し2日もしく は1月のアヤスムレータ17(17′)によって 最複類的作用を発展させることができる。

また、上記各支商例では、切得弁15(15′)

#### 特原昭 64-66321 (ア)

本た明は、上記実施務のホィールローダに取ら す、パワーショベル、トラッククレーン、 その他 作交談選を装飾した名様の由商品建設機械会員に 適用できるものである。

#### (発明の効果)

上記のようにおりの発明は、気かの作業員は圧 シリンダに気勢抑制用アキュムレータを選結する ことによって振動抑制効果を発揮できるので、構

作品を行うことができ、作業的事を大幅に向上で きるものである。

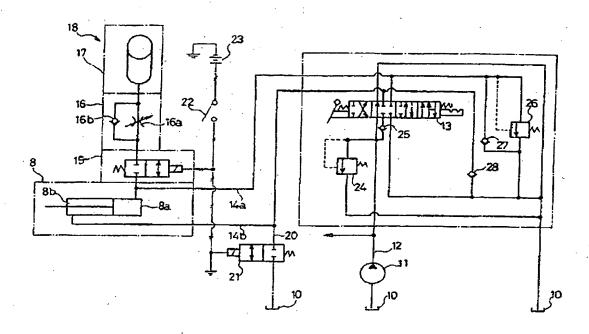
#### 4、 日間の西押の説明

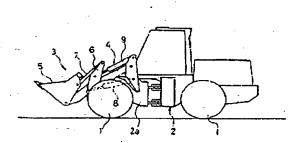
第1回は第1の充明の実施例(第1実施例)を示す登認の物圧直路図、第2回は本発明が適用される追詢系建設調紙の一例を示す例面例、第3回 および第4回は第2実施例および第3実施例を示す質がの独圧回路図、第5回は第2の発明の実施のは第2の発明の実施例(第4実施例)を示す登認の加圧回路図、第6回は第2の発明の他の実施例(第5実施例)を示す変革の独圧回路図である。

1 一事報、2 … 中高本体、3 … 作変技理、4 … ブーム、5 ーパケット、8 … ブームシリンダ、8 a … 負 の 負 投 投 取 取 至、8 b … 負 の 項 相 安 、9 … パケット シリンダ、1 1 ー 油 圧 ボンブ、1 2 … 吐 色 路 ( 油 圧 草 回 段 )、1 3 … 方 向 料 野 井、15 … モード 切 番 井、16 … スローリ ターンチェック 井、16 a … 枝 り、17 … アキュム レーダ、19 … 輩 助 即 数 回 路 、2 1、30、33 … 産 択 弁、22 …

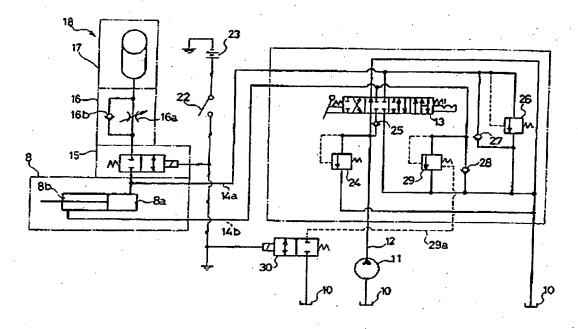
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第 1 章

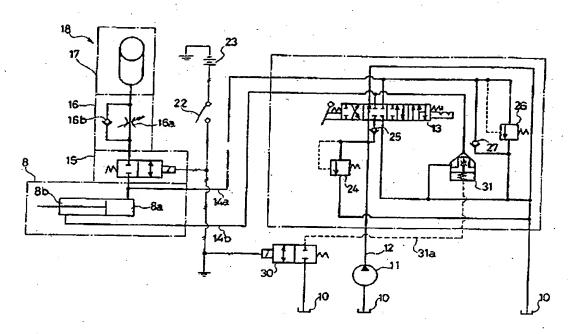




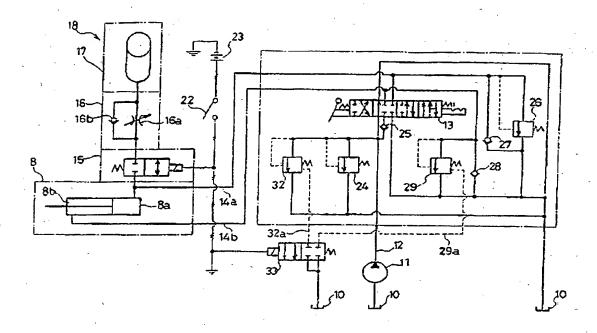
第 3 国



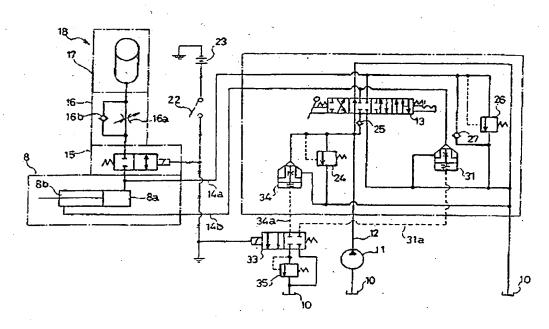
赛 4 図



-129-



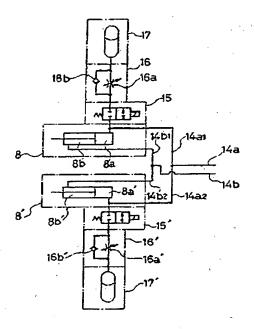
74 6 58

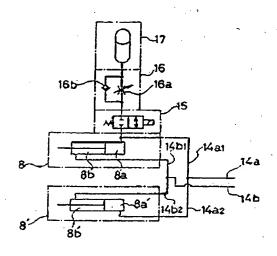


**-130-**

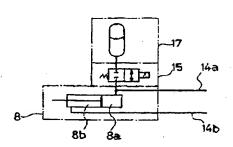
第 7 图

第 8 図





tt 9 150



## JP 64-66321 English translation.

Title of the Invention: Vibration Insulator for Vehicular Construction Machine

# Claims

#### The claims are:

# 1. A vibration insulator for a vehicular construction machine comprising

a wheeled vehicle with an operating device that can be lifted and lowered by means of an oil-pressure cylinder for operation,

#### characterised

in that the oil-pressure cylinder is selectively connected to an oil-pressure source circuit and a tank through a neutral block direction control valve,

and in that a vibration-suppressing accumulator and a mode-switching valve for switching the accumulator into either a connecting or an interrupting position in relation to the non-load side oil chamber of the oil-pressure cylinder are connected with the oil-pressure cylinder,

and in that a selection valve is provided at the load side oil chamber of the oil-pressure cylinder which either selects a first mode during which the load side oil chamber is connected with the tank, or a second mode, during which oil is prevented from flowing from said load side oil chamber to the tank,

and in that said selection valve is operated in relation to said mode-switching valve so that if the mode-switching valve is in connecting position, the selection valve enters the first mode, and if the mode-switching valve is in interrupting position, the selection valve enters the second mode.

# 2. A vibration insulator for a vehicular construction machine comprising

a wheeled vehicle with an operating device that can be lifted and lowered by means of an oil-pressure cylinder for operation,

#### characterised

in that said oil-pressure cylinder is selectively connected to an oil-pressure source circuit and a tank through a neutral block direction control valve,

and in that a vibration-suppressing accumulator and a mode-switching valve for switching said accumulator into either a connecting or an interrupting position in relation to the non-load side oil chamber of the oil-pressure cylinder.

and in that a selection valve is provided at the load side oil chamber of the oil-pressure cylinder which either selects a first mode during which the load side oil chamber is connected with the tank, or a second mode, during which oil is prevented from flowing from said load side oil chamber to the tank,

and in that said selection valve is operated in relation to said mode-switching valve so that if the mode-switching valve is in connecting position, the selection valve enters the first mode, and if the mode-switching valve is in interrupting position, the selection valve enters the second mode,

and that a switching means is provided at the oil-pressure source circuit consisting of a high-pressure relief valve and a low-pressure relief valve operating in relation to each other in such a way that said low-pressure relief valve is operated when the mode-switching valve is in connecting position and that the high-pressure relief valve is operated when the mode-switching valve is in interrupting position.

# 3. Description

# Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a vibration insulator for a vehicular construction machine provided with an operating device.

## Background and Object of the Invention

A vibration insulator for a vehicular construction machine is already known for example from JP60-119830, which discloses that, in addition to an oil-pressure cylinder such as an arm cylinder or bucket cylinder, a separate buffer cylinder is provided between the boom of an hydraulic shovel and the arm cylinder, or between the arm and the bucket cylinder. However, the device disclosed presents the following problems:

- a) It relates to the vibration insulation not of the vehicle body itself but of the inportation operating device (bucket). For this reason, a vibration insulating effect on the vehicle body is not to be expected.
- bb) The buffer effect is achieved only through the choking effect resulting from encapsulating doil within both the head side oil chamber and the rod side oil chamber of the buffer cylinder, both of which are connected to each other through small openings provided on the piston inside the cylinder. Since choking takes place within the cylinder, it is difficult to determine the damping coefficient; moreover, the vibration insulating effect is weak, because no accumulator applying elastic force is provided.
- c) Because the oil-pressure cylinder is to be supported by a separate buffer cylinder, there are limitations as to where this buffer cylinder may be affixed, which may complicate the manufacturing process.
- d) The buffer cylinder mount or the seal can get damaged if a heavy load is suddenly placed on the machine, thus lowering its durability.

In order to solve the problems of the prior art as stated above, the first object of the invention is to achieve easier manufacturing and lower cost, together with an improved vibration insulating effect for the whole vehicle body which does not deteriorate over long hours of operation, and which greatly improves the operator's riding comfort, preventing tiredness. The second object of the invention is to prevent high-pressure oil from flowing towards the vibration-suppressing device if the operator makes a mistake and thus to prevent the vibration insulator from breakage, thereby achieving a vibration insulator with fewer malfunctions and improved durability.

#### Structure of the Invention

The first invention provides a vibration insulator for a vehicular construction machine comprising a wheeled vehicle with an operating device that can be lifted and lowered by means of an oil-pressure cylinder for operation, with said oil-pressure cylinder being selectively connected to an oil-pressure source circuit and a tank through a neutral block

direction control valve; with a vibration-suppressing accumulator and a mode-switching valve for switching said accumulator into either a connecting or an interrupting position in relation to the non-load side oil chamber of said oil-pressure cylinder being connected with said oil-pressure cylinder; with a selection valve which is provided at the load side oil chamber of the oil-pressure cylinder which either selects a first mode during which the load side oil chamber is in communication with the tank, or a second mode, during which oil is prevented from flowing from said load side oil chamber into the tank; and with said selection valve operating in relation to said mode-switching valve so that if the mode-switching valve is in connecting position, the selection valve enters the first mode, and if the mode-switching valve is in interrupting position, the selection valve enters the second mode.

This structure can be realized easily by linking a known oil-pressure cylinder for operation via a mode-switching valve to an accumulator, achieving a cut in costs. Additionally, the spring constant can be determined easily due to reduced vibration, and by bringing the mode-switching valve into connecting position the proper vibration suppression effect can be achieved, so that even during long hours of operation there is no danger of oil becoming trapped in the load side oil chamber of the oil-pressure cylinder. Thus the proper vibration suppression effect can be maintained over a long period, improving the operator's riding comfort.

The second invention is an arrangement according to the first invention, with the following elements added to the oil-pressure source circuit: a high-pressure relief valve, a low-pressure relief valve and a switching device operating in relation to said mode-switching valve, acting on the low-pressure relief valve if the mode-switching valve is in connecting position and acting on the high-pressure relief valve if the mode-switching valve is in interrupting position.

This way, even if the operator tries to perform a high-pressure operation such as excavating with the mode-switching valve still in connecting position, this operation is made impossible because the oil-pressure source circuit is unloaded, preventing pressurized oil from flowing into the vibration-suppressing device's accumulator and thus protecting the accumulator and prolonging machine life.

## Embodiments of the Invention

FIG. 2 shows a wheel loader as an example of a vehicular construction machine adopting the present invention. This wheel loader consists of a vehicular body 2 with several (for example four) wheels 1, and an operating device 3 provided on the front frame 2a of the vehicular body 2. The operating device 3 comprises a boom 4 whose lower end is supported on front frame 2a, and a bucket 5 supported at the tip of boom 4, a cross link 6 and a damping link 7 flexibly connected to each other between the middle part of boom 4 and one side of bucket 5, a boom cylinder 8 provided between front frame 2a and boom 4, and a bucket cylinder 9 provided between front frame 2a and cross link 6.

FIG. 1 shows the relevant parts of an oil-pressure source circuit of the first embodiment of the present invention. In this Figure, 10 refers to the tank and 11 refers to the oil-pressure pump, to whose discharge pipe (oil-pressure source circuit) 12 oil chambers 8a, 8b of boom cylinder 8 are connected via a boom direction control valve 13 and pipes 14a, 14b. Furthermore, bucket cylinder 9 of FIG. 2 is connected to discharge pipe 12 via a bucket direction control valve (not shown). A vibration-suppressing device 18 consisting of a mode-switching valve 15, of a slow-return check valve 16 comprising a choke 16a and a check valve 16b, and of a vibration-suppressing accumulator 17, is integrally connected with boom cylinder 8; and with its slow-return check valve 16 and vibration-suppressing accumulator 17 being serially aligned, it can be switched between a connecting and an interrupting position

relative to non-load side oil chamber (in this embodiment: head side oil chamber) 8a of boom cylinder 8. Normally, a bladder accumulator is used as accumulator 17, but it is also possible to use a piston accumulator or a diaphragm accumulator.

A bypass pipe 20 branches off from head side pipe 14b, which is connected to the load side oil chamber (rod side oil chamber) 8b of boom cylinder 8. This bypass pipe 20 is provided with a selection valve 21, which in turn allows bypass pipe 20 to enter either a first, connecting position to tank 10 or a second, interrupting position from tank 10.

Mode-switching valve 15 and selecting valve 21 are constructed as magnetic valves, and, being linked to each other via a mode switch 22 located in the operator cab, mode-switching valve 15 and selecting valve 21 can interactively switch between connecting position (driving mode) and an interrupting position (excavating mode). 23 refers to the power switch for the battery etc.

Furthermore, 24 refers to the main relief valve, 25 to the load check valve, 26 to an overload relief valve, and 27 and 28 to anti-cavitation check valves.

During driving mode, the wheel loader's direction control valve 13 is kept in a neutral position as shown in the Figures, the pipes 14a, 14b used for the oil drain and supply of cylinder 8 are blocked, and the mode switch 22 located in the operator cab is in driving mode (on), and mode-switching valve 15 and selecting valve 21 are both switched into connecting position. In this state, the engine's driving force causes the wheels 1 to turn and thus propels the machine forward. The interactive switching of mode-switching valve 15 and the selecting valve 21 can be either manually controlled or hydraulic. Switching of the mode-switching valve 15 and the selecting valve 21 can also be linked to the position of mode switch 22 (either "on" or "off"), which can be operated via a driving lever (not shown).

If the vehicle body 2 starts to vibrate due to an undulating road surface or during acceleration or slowing-down manoeuvres, operating device 3 is caused to vibrate as well, which in turn causes boom 4, supported on said operating device 3, to move up and down. This results in a change of pressure in the head side oil chamber 8a of the boom cylinder 8 supporting boom 4.

In this case, bringing mode-switching valve 15 into connecting position results in the connection of oil chamber 8a with accumulator 17 via mode-switching valve 15 and slow-return check valve 16. Oil flows from oil chamber 8a into accumulator 17, passing through slow-return check valve 16 etc. At that moment, the damping effect caused by the built-up pressure of accumulator 17 and the choke of slow-return check valve 16 leads to the suppression of vibration as described above.

This means that with this kind of vehicular construction machine, one can think in terms of a dynamic vibration-suppressing device, with the vehicle body 2 representing a primary vibration system, and operating device 3, being of comparatively lesser weight (mass) than vehicle body 2, representing a secondary vibration system. By determining the spring constant of accumulator 17 and the damping coefficient of slow-return check valve 16 under consideration of the mass of vehicle body 2 and the spring constant of wheels 1 and the mass of operating device 3, the characteristic vibration frequency of the secondary vibration system represented by operating device 3 and the characteristic vibration frequency of the primary vibration system represented by vehicle body 2 can be kept at nearly the same level. Thus, while the vehicle body 2 shows almost no vibration during a driving operation, the secondary vibration system of operating device 3 does vibrate, and in the case of operating device 3, the elastic force or, in other words, the built-up pressure of accumulator 17, constantly acts in opposition to the vibrating force exerted by the road surface, suppressing vibration, while the slow-return check valve 16 displays a damping effect, so that during a driving operation, all up and down, backward and forward, or left to right vibration as well as pitching, rolling and yawing movements are suppressed, thus improving the operator's riding comfort.

If, however, oil flows from accumulator 17 into head side oil chamber 8a of boom cylinder 8 while vibration is being suppressed, the boom cylinder 8 is caused to slightly expand and contract, and while these expanding and contracting movements are repeated, a vibration suppression effect is exerted through choke 16a and accumulator 17 during a stroke movement in the contracting direction. Now, if we assumed that a selection valve 21 was not provided or that selection valve 21 was in interrupting position, pressure would be exerted on the rod side oil chamber 8b with each contraction and expansion of boom cylinder 8 for suppressing vibration. This in turn would cause oil to flow from tank 10 into rod side oil chamber 8b via anti-cavitation check valve 28, and oil would be prevented from flowing from rod side oil chamber 8b into the tank 10, so that oil would become encapsulated within rod side oil chamber 8b, hindering the stroke movement (expansion) of boom cylinder 8, which would lead to increasingly smaller stroke movements and would finally make all expanding and contracting movements impossible, so that the vibration suppression effect could no longer be maintained.

However, according to the structure described above, selection valve 21 is also brought into connecting position when mode-switching valve 21 is switched to connecting position by mode switch 22, and because rod side oil chamber 8b of boom cylinder 8 is in communication with tank 10, oil is allowed to flow freely from tank 10 into said rod side oil chamber 8b and back from rod side oil chamber 8b into tank 10, so that expansion and contraction operations of boom cylinder 8 are not hindered. As a result, the vibration-suppressing effect can be maintained even during long hours of driving operations.

Now, during an excavation operation, the mode switch 22 is brought into excavating position (off), so that both mode-switching valve 15 and selection valve 21 are switched back into interrupting positions. In this state, high-pressure oil from pump 11 is fed to oil chamber 8a or 8b of boom cylinder 8 as a result of a switching of direction control valve 13, so that said cylinder 8 performs either an expanding or a contracting operation, setting boom 4 into a turning motion, so that bucket 5 is either lifted or lowered. Also, high-pressure oil from pump 11 is fed to the pump cylinder 9 shown in FIG. 2 by a switching of the bucket direction control valve (not shown), so that bucket 5 is set into a turning motion via cross link 6 and damping link 7. This way, excavating and unloading operations are performed.

If mode switch 22 is brought into excavating mode during an excavating operation as described above, selection valve 21 is switched to interrupting position, preventing oil from flowing into tank 10 out of pipe 14b located on the head side, so that expansion and contraction of boom cylinder 8 can be properly controlled through direction control valve 13.

Sometimes, high-pressure oil is led into head side oil chamber 8a of boom cylinder 8 during excavating operation, but because mode-switching valve 15 is brought into interrupting position by switching mode switch 22 into excavating mode, the high-pressure oil led into said head side oil chamber 8a does not flow into accumulator 17, thus preventing breakage of accumulator 17.

FIG. 3 shows a second embodiment of the invention, with an anti-cavitation check valve 28 being provided at the rod side of boom cylinder 8, and a vent relief valve 29 with a low-pressure setting (several kg/cm²) being provided parallel to said anti-cavitation check valve 28. A vent pipe 29a of vent relief valve 29 can be brought into either a first connecting position, connected with tank 10 via a selection valve 30, or into a second interrupting position.

According to this embodiment, vent pipe 29a of vent relief valve 29 is connected to tank 10 when selection valve 30 is brought into connecting position during driving operation, thus allowing oil to flow from rod side oil chamber 8b of boom cylinder 8a into tank 10 via vent relief valve 29. Also, oil is allowed to flow from tank 10 into rod side oil chamber 8b via a check valve 28, preventing a restriction of the contracting and expanding movements of boom cylinder 8b during vibration-suppressing operation. Thus, the effect is the same as in case of the embodiment shown in FIG. 1 (first embodiment). Also, since a selection valve 30 is

provided for vent pipe 29a in the second embodiment, a relatively small selection valve with a low flow volume can be used in comparison to the arrangement according to the first embodiment, where a selection valve 21 is provided for the main pipe 14b.

FIG. 4 shows a third embodiment of the invention, where, instead of the check valve 28 and the vent relief valve 29 of the second embodiment, an unload valve 31 is used, whose vent pipe 31a can be brought into a first connecting position of being connected to tank 10 via a selection valve 30, and into a second interrupting position.

According to this embodiment, vent pipe 31a of unload valve 31 is connected to tank 10 when selection valve 30 is brought into connecting position during driving operation, and unload valve 31 allows oil to flow freely from rod side oil chamber 8b of boom cylinder to tank 10 and back, thus preventing a restriction of the contracting and expanding movements of boom cylinder 8b during vibration-suppressing operation. Thus, the same effect is achieved as in the first and second embodiment. Since the third embodiment's unload valve 31 fulfils at the same time the function of both vent relief valve 29 and check valve 28 according to the second embodiment, the arrangement is simplified because of the lower number of valves required.

It is possible, however, that because of a mistake by the operator, an excavating operation might be attempted while the mode switch 22 is still in driving mode. In this case, high-pressure oil flows into pipe 14a with mode-switching valve 15 still in connecting position, allowing the oil to flow into accumulator 17 and thereby damaging said accumulator 17.

In order to prevent this from happening, the second invention presents the following arrangement.

FIG. 5 shows an embodiment of the second invention (fourth embodiment): In this arrangement, a high-pressure main relief valve 24 (for example set at 120 kg/cm²) and a low-pressure vent relief valve 32 (for example set at 90 kg/cm²) are parallel connected to discharge pipe 12 of high-pressure oil pump 11, and a vent pipe 32a of low-pressure vent relief valve 32 and a vent pipe 29a of a low-pressure vent relief valve 29 (set at several kg/cm²) provided at the rod side of boom cylinder 8 can be brought into either a first connecting position of being connected to tank 10 via a selection valve 33, or into a second interrupting position.

By adopting the fourth embodiment, not only can the same effect be achieved as by adopting the second embodiment, but also it is possible to perform low-pressure operations while preventing breakage of accumulator 17 during driving operation, because when mode-switching valve 15 is in driving mode (connecting position), selection valve 33 is in driving mode (connecting position) as well, and both vent pipe 29a of low-pressure vent relief valve 29 provided at the rod side and vent pipe 32a of low-pressure vent relief valve 32 provided at the pump side are connected to tank 10.

This means that if direction control valve 13 is, for example, switched to the left position during driving mode, discharge oil from pump 11 is led into pipe 14a; at this time, however, while the high-pressure main relief valve 24 does not react, the low-pressure vent relief valve 32 does react, so that the discharge pressure of pump 11 rises until the pressure-setting of said low-pressure vent relief valve 29, and low-pressure oil with a pressure below this setting is led via pipe 14a to the boom cylinder, allowing boom cylinder 8 to perform low-pressure operations. It is also possible to lead said low-pressure oil toward bucket cylinder 9 according to FIG.2, thus allowing bucket 5 to perform low-pressure turning operations.

It is thus possible to operate boom cylinder 8 and bucket cylinder 9 using low-pressure oil while driving, or to lift bucket 5 from the ground while driving, or to lower bucket 5 while driving, this way improving operability. Moreover, during such operations, even though mode-switching valve 15 is in connecting position and accumulator 17 is in communication with pipe 14a, accumulator 17 will not suffer breakage, because the oil led into pipe 14a is low-pressure oil. And since the discharge pressure from pump 11 is low, it is impossible to

perform high-pressure operations such as excavating: this lets the operator know that he is in driving mode, thus preventing breakage of accumulator 17 through faulty operation.

If mode switch 22 is brought into excavating mode, the vent pipes 29a, 32a of both vent relief valves 29 and 32 are interrupted, and the vent relief valves 29 and 32 are locked closed, causing a reaction of the high-pressure main relief valve 24 and allowing the pressure from discharge pump 11 to rise until the pressure-setting of high-pressure relief valve 24. As a result, high-pressure oil is fed to boom cylinder 8 and bucket cylinder 9, allowing the performance of operations such as excavating at high pressure, thereby improving operability.

FIG. 6 shows another embodiment of the second invention (fifth embodiment): Here, in an arrangement according to the fourth embodiment, a high-pressure main relief valve 24 (for example set at 210 kg/cm²) and a low-pressure unload valve 34 (for example set at 90 kg/cm²) are parallel connected to discharge pipe 12 of high-pressure oil pump 11, and while a vent pipe 34a of an unload valve 34 is connected to a low-pressure relief valve 35 (for example set at 90 kg/cm²) via a supplementary switch valve 33, a vent pipe 31a of an unload valve 31 provided at the rod side of boom cylinder 8 can be brought either into a connecting position of being connected to tank 10, or into an interrupting position interrupting said vent pipes 34a and 31a.

By adopting the fifth embodiment, the same effect can be achieved as by adopting the fourth embodiment; at the same time, if selection valve 33 is in connecting position during driving mode, vent pipe 31a of the unload valve 31 provided at the rod side is connected to tank 10, while vent pipe 34a of the unload valve 34 provided at the pump side is connected to the low-pressure relief valve 35, causing said relief valve 35 to react, while, if selection valve 33 is in interrupting position during excavating mode, said vent pipes 34a and 31a are interrupted so that low-pressure relief valve 35 does not react, but a reaction of high-pressure main relief valve 24 is caused. This way, the same effect can be achieved as by adopting the fourth embodiment.

In the embodiments described above, only one boom cylinder 8 is provided; if, however, two boom cylinders 8, 8' are provided, pipes 14a, 14b are connected via aligned pipes 14a<sub>1</sub>, 14a<sub>2</sub> and 14b<sub>1</sub>, 14b<sub>2</sub> to oil chambers 8a, 8a' and 8b, 8b' of each cylinder 8, 8' respectively, and switching valves 15, 15' and slow return check valves 16, 16' consisting of chokes 16a, 16a' and check valve 16b, 16b', and vibration control accumulators 17, 17' are integrally connected with each cylinder 8, 8' respectively. It is also conceivable, as shown for a seventh embodiment in FIG. 8, that pipes 14a, 14b are connected via aligned pipes 14a<sub>1</sub>, 14a<sub>2</sub> and 14b<sub>1</sub>, 14b<sub>2</sub> to oil chambers 8a, 8a' and 8b, 8b' of each cylinder 8, 8' respectively, with a switching valve 15, a slow return check valve 16 and a vibration control accumulator 17 serving both cylinders 8 and 8' being integrally connected to one cylinder 8. This way, a vibration suppression effect is achieved through either one accumulator 17 or two accumulators 17, 17'.

In the embodiments described above, the vibration suppression effect is achieved through choke 16a (16a') of the slow-return check valve 16 (16') provided between mode-switching valve 15 (15') and accumulator 17 (17'); if, however, breakage of a pipe joint between accumulator 17 and boom cylinder 8 or of a passage of switch valve 15 occurs, the resulting choke effect will cause a damping effect, which is why it is also conceivable to omit passage through choke 16a or, specifically, through slow-return check valve 16 and to connect only accumulator 17 to boom cylinder 8 via switch valve 15, as it is shown in FIG. 9 as an eighth embodiment.

The present inventions are not limited to the wheel loader of the embodiments, but can also be adopted for other vehicular construction machines comprising an operating device such as a power shovel or a truck crane.

## Effect of the Invention

As shown above, the first invention, by connecting a vibration-suppressing accumulator to a known oil-pressure cylinder for operation, achieves a vibration insulation effect while maintaining a simple structure, and can therefore be carried out easily and at low cost. Also, the spring constant can be determined easily due to suppressed vibration, and by switching the mode-switching valve into connecting position (driving mode), the best possible vibration insulation effect for each machine can be achieved, greatly improving riding comfort. Moreover, by allowing oil to flow freely from the tank into and out of an oil chamber at the load side, for instance the rod side, of an operation cylinder, a restriction of the expanding and contracting movements of cylinder for vibration suppression can be prevented, allowing for proper vibration insulation even over long hours of operation.

The second invention is a construction according to the first invention comprising a high-pressure relief valve, a low-pressure relief valve and a switching means in the oil-pressure source circuit; here, it is impossible to perform high-pressure operations such as excavating during driving mode, while the possibility of performing low-pressure operations is maintained all the time. This way, high-pressure oil is kept from flowing into the accumulator, preventing breakage of the accumulator. At the same time, driving operations and low-pressure operations of the operation cylinders such as the lifting and lowering of the empty bucket can be performed simultaneously, greatly improving operability.

### Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 shows the essential elements of an oil-pressure source circuit of the first embodiment of the first invention; FIG. 2 is a side view of an example of a vehicular construction machine adopting the present invention; FIG. 3 and FIG. 4 show the essential elements of an oil-pressure circuit of the second and third embodiment of the invention; FIG. 5 shows the essential elements of an oil-pressure source circuit of an embodiment (fourth embodiment) of the second invention; FIG. 6 shows the essential elements of an oil-pressure source circuit of another embodiment (fifth embodiment) of the second invention; and FIGS. 7 to 9 show the oil-pressure source circuit of the sixth to eighth embodiments.

1	wheels
2	vehicle body
3	operating device
4	boom
5	bucket
8	boom cylinder
8a	load side oil chamber
85	non-load side oil chamber
9	bucket cylinder
11	pressure-oil pump
12	discharge pipe (oil-pressure source circuit)
13	direction control valve
15	mode-switching valve
16	slow-return check valve
16a	choke .
17	accumulator
19	vibration insulation circuit

21,30, 33	selection valve
22	(high-pressure relief valve)
29	vent relief valve
31	unload valve
32	vent relief valve (low-pressure relief valve)
34	unload valve
35	low-pressure relief valve

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